REPORT

OF THE

STUDY-TEAM

ON

RURAL-*CUM*-URBAN TOWNSHIPS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF C. D. BLOCKS

DECEMBER, 1960

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL, RURAL EXTENSION TRAINING CENTRE
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REPORT OF THE STUDY TEAM ON RURAL-*CUM*-URBAN TOWNSHIPS AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF C.D.&N.E.S. BLOCKS

1. Introduction

1.1. In the Second Five Year Plan it had been estimated that during 1951—61, urban population would increase by 33 per cent., a rate of growth higher than in the decade 1931 to 1941. The Food Grains Enquiry Committee (1957) headed by Shri Ashoka Mehta also observed that in recent years the urban population in India was increasing at an annual rate more than twice as large as that shown by the total population. Having regard to this rising trend in urban population and the need for correcting the present occupational imbalance between agriculture and industry, and between village and town, it was felt that creation of new centres of industrial production, closely co-ordinated with rural development, is necessary. With the development of power resources and communications and the growth of small scale industries, the scope for establishing rural-*cum*-urban townships on an agro-industrial base at selected Block Headquarters has steadily increased.

1.2. The Government of India, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, in their Resolution No. 8 (VI)/BD/59, dated the 18th January, 1960 (Appendix I), therefore, set up a Study Team to examine the various facets of the problem and to formulate a scheme for rural-*cum*-urban projects on an agro-industrial base. The composition of the Team was as follows:

Chairman :

1. Shri B. Mukerjee, ICS . . . Joint Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation.

Members :

2. Dr. D. K. Malhotra . . . Member-Secretary, Research Programme Committee, Planning Commission.
3. Shri M. S. Bhatia . . . Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.
4. Prof. V. L. D' Souza . . . Economist, Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health.
5. Shri J. N. Tewari . . . Joint Director, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.
6. Shri R. V. Ramiah . . . Director (Industries Development), Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

1.3 In April, 1960, Shri B. Mukerjee relinquished his post in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation, and Shri B. D. Pande, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation replaced him as the Chairman. Shri H. D. Nargolwala took over as Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply in June, 1960 from Shri M. S. Bhatia, and he was therefore included as a member in place of Shri Bhatia. Shri Athar Husain, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation and later Shri C. Srinivasa Sastry acted as Secretary of the Committee.

2. Terms of Reference

2.1. The terms of reference of the Study Team are:

(i) to examine the trend of growth of population in a few selected Block Headquarters,

(ii) to examine the precise nature of the requirements in terms of the objective developments which have taken place and the different ways in which these might be approached,

(iii) to frame a type scheme to be taken up in the proposed urban-*cum*-rural units for generating additional employment opportunities on an agro-industrial base.

3. Method of Study

3.1. As a result of the C.D. Programme and other development activities, a number of Block Headquarters which are mostly rural or semi-urban in character, are developing fast and are rapidly assuming urban characteristics. Some of them are already posing problems of congestion, sanitation, drainage, haphazard growth and ribbon development. The need for adequate planning to regulate their future development and to assist to the extent possible in their re-modelling, can hardly be over-emphasised. The Block Headquarters which either already have or are likely to have in the near future, certain basic facilities such as medical aid, schools, communications, libraries, drinking water supply, electricity, sanitation arrangements, godowns, seed farms etc. are the promising foci of further development. In view of this, it was decided that the study be confined only to those Block Headquarters which would be completing their stage II during the Third Plan period as they are more likely to possess potentialities of accelerated development.

3.2. The State Governments/Union Territories were accordingly requested to select Block Headquarters for study by this Team, keeping in view the following points:

(i) Only Blocks which would be completing stage II during the Third Plan should be selected.

(ii) An appreciable development in the economy of the Block with the resultant development at the Headquarters should have taken place and they should possess potentialities for further development having regard to power resources, communications and growth of small scale industries.

The State Governments/Union Territories suggested the name of 195 Block Headquarters out of a total of 1065 Blocks which would be completing stage II during the Third Plan period (the total number of Blocks in the country will be about 5000).

3.3. A questionnaire and a proforma (Appendix II) for collecting certain statistical and other necessary data were sent to the Block Development Officers of the selected Blocks. Replies were received from 99 Blocks. The Team visited 5 Block Headquarters in the proximity of Delhi, namely Nilokheri (District Karnal, Punjab), a Government-built township; Sonepat (District Rohtak, Punjab), a town which has recorded marked growth; Pilana (District Meerut, Uttar Pradesh), a Block Headquarters in a rural setting; Baghpat (Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh), an old Tehsil town and Loni (Distt. Meerut, Uttar Pradesh), a Block Headquarters in the vicinity

of a metropolitan city (9 miles from Delhi). Brief notes on these are appended (Appendix III).

3.4. It is realised that the selection of these Blocks is not according to any recognized method of sampling. Consequently, the conclusions that emerge from this study would be subject to limitations. At the same time, the selected Block Headquarters are fairly representative as they are located in different parts of the country with varying environments. The Study Team is accordingly of the view that the conclusions and recommendations based on the study of these Block Headquarters would have fairly wide applicability. In some Block Headquarters no appreciable increase in population has taken place and the growth of such Block Headquarters may not pose any serious problems in the immediate future. On the other hand, there may be quite a few semi-urban towns, which though they may not be Block Headquarters, may still have good prospects for industrialisation and rapid growth. Such towns have not been taken into consideration during the study, though in respect of these towns also, it is necessary that definite steps be taken to guide their growth and development.

3.5. The terms of reference of the Study Team included also the framing of a "type scheme to be taken up in the proposed rural-*cum*-urban units for generating additional employment opportunities on agro-industrial base". The Team has studied the general trends of population growth in the selected Block Headquarters, the conditions which govern their growth, the problems that are likely to be thrown up by rapid growth and the broad lines on which these have to be tackled. We felt that the formulation of type schemes would involve considerable detailed work. Moreover, any scheme when it has to be implemented in a particular Block Headquarters, for generating additional employment opportunities on an agro-industrial base, would need considerable modifications in the light of the conditions prevailing in that local area. A suitable scheme for the development of a Block Headquarters should therefore, be prepared after a comprehensive and careful study, in the light of the considerations set out in this report. The Study Team feels that this work may be taken up by a committee at the State level, as suggested in para 13 of this report.

4. CLASSIFICATION OF BLOCK HEADQUARTERS ACCORDING TO POPULATION CHANGES:

4.1. The 99 Block Headquarters under study have been divided into the following categories:—

(*i*) Block Headquarters registering an increase of population upto 15 per cent (1951 figure as base)	29
(*ii*) Block Headquarters registering an increase in population exceeding 15 per cent	45
(*iii*) Block Headquarters registering a decrease in population . .	
(*iv*) Block Headquarters from which complete information regarding population has not been supplied	22

A statement giving the names of the Block Headquarters falling in each category is appended.

(Appendix IV—A to D).

4.2. Considering the overall rate of increase in population in the country, it was felt that for the purposes of this study, an increase in population upto 15 per cent, need not be considered significant, as it could generally be attributed to natural growth and normal migration of population from surrounding areas. In the other cases, the greater increase in population may be taken as due to a combination of various factors like comparatively better amenities, communications, power supply, growth of small scale industries and facilities for trade and commerce etc.

4.3. Among the Block Headquarters of the first category indicated above, all except three have adequate primary and secondary educational institutions. In a few of them there are technical institutions also. In all the Block Headquarters excepting three, medical facilities are also available. All are well connected by roads and except in the case of 8, the railway station is at the Block Headquarters itself or is at a short distance. Out of the 29 Block Headquarters, 19 have been electrified and in all of them there are cooperative institutions and some small scale industries. The growth of population is, however, not significant so far.

4.4. The Block Headquarters in the second category are, in general, better off in respect of all the facilities mentioned above. All have adequate educational and medical facilities and are served by good communications. 30 have been electrified. Except in the case of 16 Block Headquarters, others have railway stations nearby; these 16 are served by good roads. In a few of these Block Headquarters, good enterprise has been shown in establishing small scale industries, while others have good prospects for the establishment and growth of industries. The availability of skilled artisans was also a factor of considerable importance. Proximity to urban centres which induces migration of population, availability of local raw materials which provide scope for processing and other industries and good communications which favour the growth of trade, have also been important factors in inducing a fast population growth in some of them.

4.5. Obaidullaganj (M.P.) which has registered an abnormal increase in population (200 per cent.) is centrally situated in the Block; it is 22 miles from Bhopal and is well connected by the roads and railway. There is a high school for boys and a middle school for girls; the town is electrified, and has a grain market. A Gram Sevaks' Training Centre and a Carpentry and Blacksmithy Training Centre are also located there. The increase in the population from 1433 to 4200 can be attributed to the availability of these facilities and to the migration of people from nearby rural areas for business. (There were 39 families engaged in trade in 1951, now they are estimated at 300). Mohammadbazar with an estimated population of 400 is a new town established subsequent to 1951.

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*These include Obaidullaganj (Madhya Pradesh) and Mohammadbazar (West Bengal) which have registered an abnormal increase in population (Please see para 4.5).

5. The Relation Between Initial Population and Rate of Increase in Population

5.1. The Block Headquarters in category 2 above (excepting Mohammadbazar) which have registered an increase in population exceeding 15 per cent have been further divided on the basis of initial population into:

(*i*) Block Headquarters with a population upto 5000	18
(*ii*) Block Headquarters with a population between 5000 and 15000	15
(*iii*) Block Headquarters with a population between 15000 and 25000 .	5
(*iv*) Block Headquarters with a population exceeding 25000 . .	6

(Please see Appendix V)

5.2. 18 out of these 44 Block Headquarters had a population less than 5000. Of these, 2 registered a population increase between 15 per cent and 19 per cent, 10 between 20 and 29 per cent, 4 between 30 and 39 per cent, and two above 40 per cent; *i.e.* in 12 out of 18, the population increase has been less than 30 per cent. The problems that have been thrown up are:—

acute housing shortage (in 10 cases), lack of adequate drainage facilities (in 6 cases) and lack of electricity (in 6 cases).

5.3. 15 out of the 44 Block Headquarters had an initial population ranging between 5000 and 15000. Out of these, 9 Block Headquarters registered an increase in population ranging from 20 to 29 per cent, 2 from 30 to 39 per cent, 2 from 40 to 49 per cent, and 2 of 50 per cent and above. In other words, 9 have registered an increase in population less than 30 per cent, while 5 have registered an increase in population of 30 per cent and above. Out of the 14, housing problem is acute in 8. Lack of electricity is a problem in only 1. In 8 Block Headquarters lack of adequate drainage facilities is also felt.

5.4. 5 out of the 44 Block Headquarters had an initial population ranging from 15000 to 25000. Out of these, 1 registered an increase of 16 per cent, 1 of 25 per cent, 1 of 30 per cent and 2 between 40 and 49 per cent. In other words, 3 out of 5 Block Headquarters registered an increase in population of 30 per cent. and above. Out of these 5 Block Headquarters, housing problem is acute in 2 and lack of surface drainage is being felt in 3 Block Headquarters. In one Block Headquarter (Ramchandrapuram in Andhra Pradesh which is in the Godavari Delta area) lack of protected water supply is being felt.

5.5. There are 6 Block Headquarters which had a population exceeding 25000 in 1951; out of these 1 Block Headquarter registered a population increase of 17 per cent, 1 of 20 per cent, 2 from 30 to 39 per cent and 2 above 50 per cent, *i.e.* 4 out of the 6 Block Headquarters registered an increase of 30 per cent and above. In 4 of these Block Headquarters, there is an acute shortage of housing and the lack of drainage facilities is being felt in 3.

5.6. From the foregoing analysis the following conclusions emerge: The rate of growth of population is faster in the Block Headquarters with an initial population of 5000 and above than in those with less than 5000 population. The proportion of the Block Headquarters with a faster rate of population growth increase in the higher population groups. Thus, in the group with population ranging from 15000 to 25000, 3 out of 5 Block

Headquarters had registered a population increase of 30 per cent and in the group of above 25000, 4 out of the 6 Block Headquarters registered a similar increase. In the group with less than 5000 population, 12 out of the 18 Block Headquarters registered less than 30 per cent population increase. Therefore, it would appear that Block Headquarters with a population exceeding 5000 are likely to grow at a faster rate; further in the case of those Block Headquarters which have a population exceeding 15000, there are even greater potentialities for rapid growth. Planning for growth would need to follow this order of priority. However, it has to be borne in mind that the sample selected for this study is not fully representative and that this conclusion may not apply in all cases and there may be individual cases needing special consideration.

5.7. In the Third Five Year Plan considerable emphasis is being laid on rural electrification and by 1966 it is expected that all the towns with a population of 5000 and above (as in 1951) would be electrified (Page 188 of the Draft Outline of the Third Plan). While, therefore, it can be assumed that by the end of the Third Plan, all the important Block Headquarters would have electric connections, it is not certain that the quantum of power which would be available would be sufficient to meet the needs of the small scale industries and the townships. The overall availability of power being inadequate and the demands being numerous and heavy particularly from the larger urban and industrial areas, the needs of the Block Headquarters and the rural areas are usually not accorded a high priority in relation to the other competing demands. Therefore, a definite policy regarding the extension of electrification to the Block Headquarters and rural areas and the giving of connections to small scale industries in rural areas on a priority basis, would have to be adopted.

5.8. In most of these Block Headquarters shortage of housing accommodation is being experienced. To a great extent construction of new houses has to be in the "private sector" as the Government sponsored schemes or the cooperative building schemes would not be able to meet any substantial portion of the demand for housing. But Government can and should facilitate healthy and planned growth. For the planned growth of townships availablity of land that could be put to non-agricultural use is essential. Definite steps for demarcating such land and even acquiring it, whenever necessary, and its development into building sites and industrial sites, have to be taken. Such a scheme for the acquisition and the development of land is already envisaged in the Third Plan (Page 121 of the Draft Outline of the Third Plan) but its scope has to be considerably enlarged so that even relatively smaller towns could derive benefit from this scheme. Further, if the new houses that are likely to be built in these expanding townships follow some type plans and designs carefully drawn up by the State Housing Department, construction activity would be greatly assisted on sound lines.

5.9. With the growth of population, another problem that becomes increasingly felt is the lack of drainage facilities. In many of these Block Headquarters the facilities for drainage are very inadequate and the drains that exist in some cases are not always paved. This problem has to be tackled without any loss of time particularly from the health and hygienic point of view. Provision of drainage facilities should, therefore, be included as an important item in the development of sites suggested in the preceding paragraph.

6. Cases of Decrease in Population and the Influencing Factors

6.1. The three Block Headquarters which have registered a decrease in population are: Vijapur (Gujerat), Bodh Gaya (Bihar) and Panhala (Maharashtra). In Vijapur the population is reported to have declined from 10088 to an estimated 9963 even though the town is on the railway line, is well connected by roads, is electrified, has drinking water, educational and medical and banking facilities (including a branch of the State Bank). The decline has to be attributed to migration to bigger urban centres offering better employment opportunities. Bodh Gaya is electrified, has piped water supply and has a high school. It has no hospital of its own, but the Block Headquarter is very near Gaya (7 miles distant), where there is a General Hospital. It is not clear to which factor the decline in population could be due in this case. Panhala is 12 miles by road from Kolhapur which is the nearest railway station and is equally near to a sugar factory located in Kadoli. It has medical and educational facilities and is also electrified. The decline in population is attributed to migration to bigger places like Kolhapur.

6.2. From the foregoing it can be inferred that though facilities like electrification, water supply, schools and hospitals have some influence on population growth, they are not the only deciding factor. Proximity to urban and industrial centres also by itself does not result in accelerated growth of population. Facilities for trade and establishment of industries and the existence of institutions which provide opportunities for subsidiary occupations and gainful employment, when they are coupled with the other factors listed above, would seem to determine whether a particular Block Headquarters would be a natural focus of growth and development. These three Block Headquarters evidently do not have these advantages in spite of the development activities for some years and the location of the Block office etc.

7. The Influence of the Location of the Block Headquarters on its Development

7.1. The answers to the questionnaire and a study of the Block Headquarters visited indicate another interesting point. While, as has been stated above, the availability of natural resources, the initial population, availability of land, power and other facilities do influence the growth of these Block Headquarters, their location with reference to the big industrial centres, metropolises like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras or smaller district towns, has an important bearing on the rate of development.

7.2. In general, it may be stated that because in the big industrial centres and metropolises there is shortage of space and accommodation and wages for skilled and unskilled labour are relatively high, the Block Headquarters situated at a reasonable distance from them offer advantages of more space and relatively lower wages and therefore have considerable scope for industrial development and rapid growth. These areas present a set-up which is conducive for the decentralization and dispersal of industries. Considerable emphasis is now being laid on both these aspects so that the economic benefits that flow from the establishment of industries could be shared over a wider region instead of being concentrated in a single centre. Geographic dispersal is necessary

of as many industries as possible. At the same time in the development of a particular industry, it is desirable that the manufacture of as many components as possible is spread over a number of units. Such dispersal is possible in a number of industries *e.g.*, automobiles, bicycles, sewing machines etc. Therefore with proper and careful planning and even with regard to the big industries already functioning in the larger industrial centre/metropolis, it will be possible to indicate what are the types of small scale and ancilliary industries that could be set up in those Block Headquarters which are at a reasonable distance from the concerned industrial centre/metropolis. The advantages in establishing such industries in the Block Headquarters would be many: the cost of operation would be lower, the products could feed the main industries and ready markets would be available in the industrial centre of the metropolis. The socio-economic benefits would be even greater as a number of satellite townships would grow and industrialization would spread further into the rural areas.

7.3. Sonepat is an interesting example of this type. Situated at a distance of 27 miles from Delhi, it has as many as 22 types of industrial units and 14 types of cottage industries units (Please see Appendix III). The rapid industrialisation in and growth of Sonepat are due, besides factors like incentives provided by the Government of Punjab, to the fact that several of the entrepreneurs and financiers found it more advantageous to establish industrial units in Sonepat than in Delhi itself, influenced by factors like the availability of land, labour, power, markets etc.

7.4. Ramanagaram, situated at a distance of about 20 miles from the large industrial centre of Bangalore is another example. It has 60 silk weaving units, 8 leather industry and 9 smithy units besides musical instruments, bamboo and several other units. These have apparently been located in Ramanagaram in preference to Bangalore as the former with its relatively lower labour, housing and other charges, assisted by the location of an industrial estate, offers advantages in regard to the establishment of industries.

7.5. Another category of Block Headquarters consists of those which are near smaller towns like the average district headquarters town. Generally, these district towns possess all the facilities and amenities that are available in big cities like power, water supply, good communications etc. and also have a certain number of skilled labourers. Compared to the metropolises and big industrial centres, wage levels for labour are not high and shortage of accommodation is not acute; as much the conditions in these places are conducive to faster growth. These towns have not been industrialised in any appreciable sense and are in a number of cases really "big rural towns". If any Block Headquarter is situated in the orbit of influence of such a town, the tendency is for the rural population to move to the district town, which first attracts the industrial units; and not many new indusrial units are thus likely to be established in the Block Headquarters itself. As a result, at least in the inital stages, the growth of such Block Headquarters would not be very rapid. Here also the major deciding factor is the economics of the industrial units. Usually the balance of advantages lies in favour of locating the units within the district town itself where the units would be nearer the markets and the cost of operation and labour charges would not be so high as to outweigh the advantages derived from the location.

7.6. There are several examples of this type; one is Pilana which is at a distance of 23 miles from Meerut. Though this area is agriculturally rich, the growth of population here has not been appreciable, the present population being 3142 as against 2522 in 1951. Another example is Pinhala which is located at a distance of 12 miles from Kolhapur and is equally distant from Kadeli where there is a sugar factory. Here these factors have even tended to reduce the population with the result that Pinhala's population has declined from 2573 in 1951 to 2300.

7.7. A third type is that which is not within the sphere of influence of any other centre, but has its own potentialities for development. Kovilapatti in Madras is a tehsil headquarters with a population of 26038 in 1951 which has now increased to 33663. The Block Headquarters itself is an important trade and industrial centre and the panchayat has an annual income of Rs. 2 lakhs. Due to better amenities and educational facilities, Kovilapatti has attracted migration of population from surrounding rural areas as well as smaller centres nearby and has rapidly grown into a sizeable urban centre.

7.8. From the foregoing it would appear that the location of the Block Headquarters *vis-a-vis* an urban area like a large industrial centre or a metropolis or a district town has also an important bearing on the rate of growth. Where the metropolis or the industrial centre is already so big that the disadvantages due to shortage of accommodation, high wage levels etc. outweigh the advantages due to availability of ready markets and the saving of transport of raw materials, finished products etc., the tendency is for the ancillary and new industries to be established at places which are away from the industrial centre or metropolis but which are within its orbit of influence. In such a situation the prospects of growth of the Block Headquarters are bright. Where, however, the Block Headquarters is near a comparatively smaller urban centre, the balance of advantages in the initial stages at least may lie in favour of the urban centre itself and the rate of population increase in the Block Headquarters is not likely to be very high.

8. FACTORS THAT GOVERN THE GROWTH OF THE BLOCK HEADQUARTERS:

8.1. In the questionnaire the Block Development Officers had also been requested to indicate, to the extent possible, how much of the increase in population is due to increasing employment opportunities, establishment of new enterprises, natural increase in population and migration of people from surrounding rural areas and larger urban centres to the Block Headquarters. The replies to this admittedly difficult question are generally not very helpful; while in some cases the B. D. Os are of the view that the increase is due to a combination of all the factors; in some others they have given the exact figures of the increase in population due to each factor. Based on the information supplied by them, 50 Block Headquarters have recorded an appreciable increase in population as a result of natural growth (Appendix VI). 21 Block Headquarters have registered a similar increase due to expansion of employment opportunities and industrialisation in addition to the natural growth (Appendix VII); 4 Block Headquarters have registered a sizeable increase in population largely due to the provision of general

amenities (Appendix VIII). Another 4 Block Headquarters have registered an appreciable increase in population due to the migration of people from outside (Appendix IX). While natural growth is a factor common to all the Block Headquarters except 3, in which there has been a decrease in population, it would appear that the population has tended to grow faster in those Block Headquarter where some industries either large, medium or small have been established and where employment opportunities have been created.

9. Potentialities for Industrialisation

9.1. The Block Development Officers were also requested to indicate whether there are any possibilities of promoting existing industries or starting new industries at the Block Headquarters based on (a) agricultural produce (b) forest produce, (c) hides and skins, (d) mineral resources, (e) consumer goods for local consumption, (f) village and cottage industries, (g) any other manufacturing or processing industries for which there are local advantages.

9.2. The information furnished by the Block Development Officers is summariesed below:—

Industries based on	No. of Block Headquarters where possibilities exist	No. of Block Headquarters where possibilities do not exist
(*a*) Agricultural produce of the area	71	28
(b) Forest produce of the area	45	54
(c) Hides and skins of the area	49	50
(d) Mineral resources of the area	27	72
(e) Consumers' goods for local consumption	40	59
(*f*) Village and cottage industries	72	27
(*g*) Any other manufacturing or processing industry for which there are special local advantages	49	50

In the replies received from the Block Development Officers the classification of the industries under these seven headings was not done uniformly and there was some overlapping, but it would appear that in a majority of these Block Headquarters there are possibilities for promotion of industries based on agricultural produce and for other village and cottage industries. In about 50 per cent of the Block Headquarters there are possibilities for promotion of industries based on forest produce, hides and skins and other miscellaneous manufacturing or processing industries. In 27 Block Headquarters there are possibilities of developing mineral resources.

9.3. The availability of power is an important facility for the establishment and growth of industries. During the Third Five Year Plan the pace of rural electrification is proposed to be accelerated. Already 69 out of the 99 Block Headquarters are electrified. Availability of

non-agricultural land is another important factor. Fortunately in 65 out of the 99 Block Headquarters such land is available though its cost varies from Rs. 200 per acre (Rohtak to Rs. 20,000 per acre) (Sonepat and Sehore) as reported by the Block Development Officers. The Study Team feels that to assist the future growth of these townships land on the periphery should be acquired and developed for the future growth of these townships. Where Government land is already available, it may be reserved for this purpose.

9.4. The replies to the questionnaire reveal that the development of these townships and their increased prosperity depend, to a large extent, on the development of industries. In the existing conditions in rural areas, industrial growth depends largely on the interest taken and the facilities offered by the State Governments. The local residents require considerable guidance and support particularly in the matter of capital requirements, technical knowhow, supply of raw materials, supply of power and development of plots with necessary facilities and reliable information on the economics of the various industries. Growth has also been accelerated where machines have been made available on hire purchase basis.

10. The Role of Governmental Assistance

10.1. Availability of Governmental assistance has an important role to play in the growth of industries and consequently in the rapid growth of the Block Headquarters. Where the Government has taken initiative in granting loans and has also provided facilities for the establishment of industries, by marking out plots and providing power and water etc., the response has been really encouraging and the rate of industrial expansion and population growth has been very rapid in contrast to other areas with similar advantages, but where Governmental assistance was not provided. At Sonepat, due to its favourable location in relation to Delhi and the assistance provided by the Government of Punjab, several flourishing industrial units have been established. There would be several Block Headquarters even around Delhi and in other parts in the country which have similar advantages of location; but in these primarily due to the absence of definite Governmental assistance—which in a backward economy is a major incentive—no appreciable development of industries has yet taken place.

10.2. The Study Team feels that the Government's policy for assistance should be such that it fosters the growth of economically flourishing smaller urban towns with industrial units as would facilitate geographical dispersal and structural decentralisation of industry. The new industrial units should be so located that established industrial centres and the metropolises would actually aid them in their growth and not dwarf them. Such Block Headquarters in turn would prevent unhealthy growth of metropolitan and industrial centres and would also retard the drift of population from the rural areas.

10.3. In paragraph 9.2 above, the potentialities for the establishment of various kinds of industries as indicated by the Block Development Officers, have been discussed. The exact types of industries that should be established in any particular Block Headquarters obviously depend upon various factors like its location in relation to other industrial centres and the types of industries already established there, local available

raw materials, facilities, etc. and will have to be decided for every individual Block Headquarters after a careful and detailed study. The industries may be based on the local agricultural produce or other raw materials which can be conveniently processed. The industrial units may also manufacture light producer goods like agricultural implements and tools which would be required by the agriculturists and the village artisans. They could also be connected with the consumer goods requirements of the local population of the surrounding area. Thus a mutual relationship would be built up between the agricultural sector and the small industries sector, between the village and the town providing a broad agro-industrial base for future development.

10.4. In the case of Block Headquarters within the orbit of influence of big industrial centres and metropolises, there would be considerable scope for the establishment of small and medium industrial units as ancillaries so that the existing medium and large scale industrial units in the larger urban centres could purchase a portion of their requirements from these smaller units. This would ensure that inter-relationship would be established between the large scale and medium industries sectors and the small scale sector to their mutual advantage. The actual implementation of such a policy, however, would need careful planning. In the case of several new industries, it may be possible to set up a large number of ancillary and feeder units. In cases where existing units have an expansion programme, they may find it to their advantage to purchase parts and components from the smaller units. These smaller units could be located in the Block Headquarters located at reasonable distances from the metropolitan or industrial town and the Block Headquarters can grow into satellite towns, with an industrial base.

11. Categorisation of Block Headquarters Based on Potentialities of Population Growth

11.1. Considering the factors which seem to influence the rate of population growth, the 99 Block Headquarters can broadly be divided into the following categories:—

(a) those where conditions conducive to rapid growth exist such as:—

(i) location within the orbit of influence of a metropolis or a big industrial centre,

(ii) provision of special Governmental assistance for the location of industrial units in a rural setting,

(iii) location within or in the proximity of newly developing areas such as by land reclamation, irrigation, mining etc.

(b) those where conditions are such that there are no possibilities of rapid growth of population at present,

(c) those where there is actually a likelihood of a decrease in population.

11.2. The Study Team feels that it is mainly in the case of Block Headquarters in category (a) that careful arrangements would have to be made in the near future to ensure that the growth of these townships is on healthy lines. The views of the Team on as to how this may be done are indicated later.

11.3. As for the Block Headquarters in categories (b) and (c) the problem in the near future is not likely to assume any sizeable proportions. Where actually there is a decrease in population, the problem would be more to find out whether action could be taken to arrest the decrease rather than to plan for a growing township.

11.4. Besides the above categories, there are some Block Headquarters in the hilly and tribal areas and in under-developed areas which have peculiar problems of their own. These are referred to in paragraph 15.

12. Funds for the Development of the Townships

12.1. During the course of the preliminary discussions on the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan, it was thought that it might be possible to earmark funds specially for the promotion of rural-*cum*-urban townships. But in the Draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan no special provision has been made for these townships. However, due to the importance of this problem and the desirability of regulating the growth of the Block Headquarters and other towns on healthy and proper lines, the Study Team recommends that the State Governments should, during the Third Plan period, take full advantage of the schemes already included in the Plan. For the development of industries in the Block Headquarters funds could be drawn from the provision made for the village and small industries like handloom and khadi (page 200 of the Draft Outline) Village industries (page 200), small scale industries (page 201), industrial estates (page 202) etc. and for rural electrification (page 188). Similarly for developing mineral resources, funds could be drawn from the provision for mineral development in the Third Plan. Further, if the private sector, by the provision of suitable incentives and facilities, could be induced to establish some of the industrial units in the Block Headquarters, assistance would be available to them from the funds provided in the Plan (P. 222).

12.2. For town planning and housing, advantage could be taken of the scheme for land acquisition and development (P. 121), scheme for the housing of industrial workers (p. 119), scheme for the housing of low income groups (P. 120), village housing project scheme (P. 122) and the scheme for the provision of village sites for agricultural workers (p. 123). For providing essential services like roads, water supply and sanitation, funds could be drawn from the Village road development scheme (P. 221) and rural and urban water supply and sanitation schemes (Pages 109 and 111). For educational and medical facilities, assistance could be obtained from the allocation for general and technical education schemes (Pages 98 and 105) and health schemes (P. 108), and for cultural and recreational facilities, from the social education schemes (P. 104). All these funds, if properly pooled and utilised for a coordinated and suitably phased programme, would assist considerably in the development and growth of the Block Headquarters during the coming years.

13. Coordination at the State Level.

13.1. For implementing this programme, development plans, drawn up after careful consideration are very necessary. To ensure that this is done the Study Team recommends that at the State level there should be a coordination committee consisting, among others, of the Development Commissioner, Director of Industries, Chief Engineer for Roads and

Buildings, Chairman of the State Electricity Board, Head of the Housing Department, Chief Town Planner and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies. This committee should select the Block Headquarters which are growing or are likely to grow rapidly in the near future, frame proposals for their development and ensure their growth on proper lines. The committee should recommend the types of industries to be set up in each of the selected Block Headquarters and indicate other avenues for employment. The committee should see that the available funds are channelised to selected Block Headquarters according to their requirements. At the district and the block levels, the Zila Parishad/District Development Committee and the Panchayat Samiti/Block Development Committee, as the case may be, should be the coordinating authority for purposes of implementation.

13.2. While the committee at the State level recommended to be set up in the preceding paragraph should take in hand the preparation of development plans on the basis of the data already available, it would help if some case studies could be undertaken to find out what exactly are the factors that lead to the development of townships with ancillary and feeder industries and those with an agro-industrial base. For such a study, besides some selected Block Headquarters, some other towns in which potentialities for growth of industries exist, may also be taken up.

14. Suggested Lines for Planning the Physical Growth of Townships

14.1. For the proper growth of these towns, it would be advisable to prepare (i) an existing land use map and (ii) a development plan and also to prescribe the uses of land within the area of each township.

14.2. The Development Plan may—

(a) broadly indicate the manner in which the planning authorities propose that the land in this area should be used;

(b) allocate areas or zones of land:—

(i) for residential, commercial and industrial purposes;

(ii) for public and semi-public open spaces, parks and playgrounds;

(iii) for such other purposes as may be thought necessary,

(c) indicate and provide for existing and proposed highways, arterial roads, ring roads and major streets;

(d) include provisions to regulate the height and coverage of buildings and other structures within each zone and location; and

(e) provide for existing and proposed public and semi-public buildings like schools, hospitals etc.

14.3. The work envisaged above would be similar to the preparation of "Master Plans", for which some funds are proposed to be allocated in the Third Five Year Plan (P. 121 of the Draft Outline). This "Master Plan" proposal as at present defined, is meant for only the larger cities and industrial centres, but the Study Team feels that the scope of this scheme should be further enlarged so as to include rapidly growing semi-urban and rural areas like many of the Block Headquarters.

14.4. The Ministry of Health have recently circulated to the State Governments a "Model Town and Country Planning Act" for considering the desirability of enacting legislation in the States on the lines indicated therein. The proposed legislation authorises the State Governments to declare by notification any area as a "local planning area" and to set up "Local Planning Authorities", having jurisdiction over that area for planning and regulating its development. In this model legislation, provision is made for the preparation of a plan in two stages *viz.* an interim development plan and a comprehensive development plan, within definite time limits. Considering that most of the Block Headquarters selected for development are likely to be comparatively small units, the Study team feels that for these Block Headquarters the preparation of a development plan in one stage, as indicated in para 14.2 would be sufficient. If the State Governments could enact suitable legislation with this and other modifications considered necessary to suit local conditions, it will be possible to plan, guide and regulate the future development of these townships. The Study Team recommends that this be done early. The Block Headquarters selected by the State Government for further development may be declared as 'local planning areas', and the Block Panchayat Samiti could appropriately be designated as the Local Planning Authority. Pending the enactment of comprehensive legislation, the State Governments may direct the Municipalities and the Panchayats concerned to utilise their existing powers so that the haphazard growth in the selected Block Headquarters could be prevented, and the preliminary work for planning their development could be taken up without loss of time.

15. Block Headquarters in the Hilly and Tribal Areas and Under-Developed Areas

15.1. The Block Headquarters in the hilly and tribal areas and the specially backward and under-developed areas do not usually have a dynamism of their own and unless Government sponsored development schemes are taken up, these areas might continue to remain static. These areas, however, have a definite importance in the scheme of national planning and to the extent possible, the Block Headquarters lying therein should be made the foci of agricultural and industrial development. With adequate initial planning it could be ensured that these Block Headquarters grow along proper lines. The industries that can be promoted and assisted in these areas to generate employment opportunities for the local people and to improve their economic conditions will have to be selected judiciously with reference to local conditions and traditions.

15.2. For the development of scheduled areas and for the welfare of scheduled tribes, castes and some backward classes, special assistance is being made available by Government (P.124 of the Draft Outline). This, among others, includes funds for the establishment of village and small scale industries, extension of medical and educational facilities, and subsidies for housing. Special mention may also be made of the programme for intensive development being taken up in the Multipurpose Tribal Development Blocks. The Study Team recommends that the funds being spent in these areas be coordinated with the funds mentioned in para 12 for the development of the selected Block Headquarters in those areas. Where development schemes in the tribal areas are attempted, it is essential to bear in mind the observations of the Verrier Elwin Committee that the scheme should be suitable to the tribal areas and should take

account of the genius of the tribal people as well as their psychology, religion and social arrangements.

16. Summary and Conclusions

16.1. A questionnaire was issued to 195 Block Development Officers of Block which will be completing, during the course of the Third Plan, ten years of Community Development. Replies were received from 99 Blocks. For 22 Block Headquarters accurate population figures have not been reported. Of the remaining 77, 29 Block Headquarters have registered an increase in population upto 15 per cent (1951 as base) and 45 more than 15 per cent. while 3 Block Headquarters registered a decrease in population. The rate of growth of population is faster in the Block Headquarters with an initial population of 15,000 and above, than in those with a population below 15,000. The main problem arising out of rapid growth are shortage of housing and inadequacy of drainage. (Paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6).

16.2. A combination of factors like availability of water and power, educational and medical facilities, proximity to urban and industrial centres, facilities for trade and opportunities for the establishment of industries, availability of entrepreneurs and skilled craftsmen, and assistance from Government seems to decide whether a particular Block Headquarters becomes a natural focus of development. (Paragraph 6.2).

16.3. The location of a Block Headquarters in relation to a metropolis or a big industrial centre or a district town influences considerably its rate of growth. Block Headquarters located within the orbit of influence of a metropolis or a big industrial centre are likely to register a rapid increase in population due to industrial development. On the other hand, the Block Headquarters which are located within the orbit of influence of a smaller urban areas, like the district towns, are not likely to grow fast, at least in the initial stages, as the tendency for the rural population is to move to the district town which first attracts the industrial units. There are also some Block Headquarters which are not situated in the orbit of influence of any larger centre, but have their own potentialities for development, (Paragraph 7).

16.4. In a majority of the Block Headquarters, there is said to be scope for the promotion of industries based on agricultural produce and of village and cottage industries. In about half of the Block Headquarters industries based on various local products like hides and skins, and miscellaneous manufacturing, processing and consumer goods industries, could be established, (Paragraph 9).

16.5. Governmental assistance has an important bearing on the growth of industries and consequently on the growth of population. Where the State Governments have taken initiative in granting loans and providing facilities in the form of developed plots for buildings, power and water connections, supply of raw materials etc., the response has been very good and flourishing industrial units and townships have been established. A definite policy regarding the extension of electrification to the Block Headquarters and rural areas and the giving of connections to small scale industries in rural areas on a priority basis, would have to be adopted. The policy of Government in granting assistance for establishment of industries should be such that it would facilitate the geographical dispersal and structural decentralisation of industry. The exact types of industries

that should be located in any particular Block Headquarters would have to be decided after a careful and detailed study. However, several of these industries could have an agro-industrial base, namely, that the industries could utilise or process local agricultural produce and other raw materials, and/or produce implements, improved tools, consumer goods etc. which would be required by the agriculturists and the village artisans. In these ways a mutual relationship can be built up between the agricultural and the industrial sector, between the surrounding rural areas and the township, each being supplementary and complementary to the other. (Paragraphs 10.1 to 10.3).

16.6. In the block Headquarters which are situated in the orbit of influence of a big industrial centre or metropolis, medium and small scale industries should be established as ancillaries and feeders to the large scale and medium industries in the metropolitan centres. The new industrial units should be so located that the established industrial centres and the metropolises would actually aid them in their growth and not dwarf them. Such Block Headquarters, in turn, would prevent the unhealthy growth of metropolitan and industrial centres, and would also retard the drift of population from rural areas. (Paragraph 10.4).

16.7. The exact types of industries to be established in a particular Block Headquarters, and the formulation of a comprehensive scheme for its development, need a careful study of the conditions prevailing in the local area. This work may be taken up at the State level, by a special coordination committee referred to again in paragraph 16.9. While this committee should take in hand the preparation of development plans on the basis of the data already available, it would help if some case studies could be undertaken to find out what exactly are the factors that lead to the development of townships with ancillary and feeder industries and those with an agro-industrial base. For such a study, besides some selected Block Headquarters, some other towns in which potentialities for growth of industries exist, may also be taken up. (Paragraphs 3.5 & 13.2)

16.8. Definite steps by Government need be taken in guiding the development, at present, of only those Block Headquarters where conditions conducive to rapid growth exist. In these cases Government have to play a vital role in (a) directing the physical growth of the township, (b) assisting the process of industrialisation and (c) providing essential amenities. Funds for the development of such rural-*cum*-urban town ships can be drawn from various schemes which have been included in the Third Plan, like the Rural and urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes, Housing Schemes, Rural Electrification Schemes, Village and Small Scale Industries etc. and pooled together. (Paragraph 12)

16.9. To ensure that there is a sufficient coordination, there should be a committee at the State level consisting, among others, of the Development Commissioner, Director of Industries, Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings, Chairman of the State Electricity Board, Head of the Housing Department, Chief Town Planner, Registrar of Cooperative Societies. This committee should select the Block Headquarters which are likely to grow and whose development has to be guided on proper lines, and the committee should indicate the types of industries to be established and ensure that funds are channelised to the selected Block Headquarters according to their requirements. At the district and the block levels, the Zilla Parishad/District Development Committee and the Panchayat

Samiti/Block Development Committee should be the coordinating authority for implementation. (Paragraph 13.1).

16.10. For the proper growth of townships, and existing land use map, and a development plan should be prepared and the uses of land within the area of each township prescribed. This envisages the preparation of plans similar to "Master Plans" for which some provision is to be made in the Third Plan. The provision, for the present scheme, however, is meant for only the larger cities and industrial centres. The scope of this scheme should be enlarged to include the rapidly growing semi-urban and rural areas like many of the Block Headquarters. All the States may enact suitable legislation on the lines of the Model Town and Country Planning Act recently circulated by the Ministry of Health and the selected Block Headquarters may be declared as "local planning areas", and the Block or Panchayat Samitis designated as the "local Planning Authorities". (paragraph 14)

16.11. For the planned growth of townships, availability of land that could be put to non-agricultural use, is essential. Where Government land is already available, it may be reserved for this purpose. Definite steps for demarcating such land if necessary, by acquisition, and its development into building sites and industrial sites have to be taken. For this purpose the scope of the scheme for the acquisition and the development of land already envisaged in the Third Plan (p. 121 of the Draft outline) should be enlarged so that the relatively smaller towns, like many of the Block Headquarters, could derive benefit from the scheme. (paragraphs 5.8 and 9.3)

16.12. In the hilly, tribal and backward areas, left to themselves, the Block Headquarters may not have the necessary dynamism for development, but because of the importance of these areas in the scheme of national planning, definite steps would have to be taken for aiding and guiding their development. The industries that could be set up in these areas may be based on the produce of the area or the locally available raw materials, and the development of the Block Headquarters should be in keeping with the surroundings. (Paragraph 15)

B. D. Pande.
D. K. Malhotra.
H. D. Nargolwala.
V. L. D'souza.
J. N. Tewari.
R. V. Ramiah.

New Delhi, the
14th December, 1960.

APPENDIX–I

(to be published in the Gazette of India Part I, Section–I)

MINISTRY OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

(Department of Community Development)

New Delhi, the 18th January 1960

RESOLUTION

No. 8 (VI)/Bd/59.—In the Second Five Year Plan it has been envisaged that during 1951-61 urban population would increase by 33 per cent, a rate of urbanisation somewhat higher than the decade 1931-41. The Food grains Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta also observed that in recent years the urban population in India has increased at an annual rate more than twice as large as that shown by the total population. Having regard to this rising trend in urban population, creation of new centres of small scale industrial product on closely coordinated with rural development is fundamental to national development, for in no other way can the present occupational imbalance between agriculture and industry, between village and town, be corrected. With the development of power resources and communications and the growth of small scale industries, the scope for establishing Rural-*cum*-Urban Township at the Block Headquarters has steadily increased. About 600 blocks would be entering Stage–III during the Third Plan Period of which 100 block headquarters may be taken up for further development as rural-*cum*-urban Townships.

2. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to set up a Study team for the purpose of touring some selected Block Headquarters in order to examine the various facets of the problem and to formulate a scheme for rural-cum-urban projects on an agro-industrial base.

3. The Study Team will consist of the following:—

Chairman :

(1) Shri B. Mukherjee, ICS . .	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation.

Members :

(2) Dr. D. K. Malhotra : . . .	Member Secretary, Research Programme Committee, Planning Commission.
(3) Shri M. S. Bhatia . . .	Housing Adviser, Ministry of Works Housing and Supply.
(4) Prof. V.L.D'Souza . . .	Economist, Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, Ministry of Health.
(5) Shri J. N. Tewari . . .	Joint Director, Programme Evaluation Organisation, Planning Commission.
(6) Shri R. V. Ramiah . . .	Director (Industries Development) Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

4. The terms of reference of the Study team will be as follows:—

(1) To examine the trend of growth of population in a few selected Block Headquarters.

(2) To examine the precise nature of the requirements in terms of the objective developments which have taken place and the different ways in which these might be approached.

(3) To frame a type scheme to be taken up in the proposed Urban-*cum*-rural units for generating additional employment opportunities on an Agro-industrial base.

5. The Study team will submit its report within three months from the date of its formation.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Concerned.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Sd/-

B. R. TANDAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX II

PART 'I'

Proforma for the use of Study Team on Rural-cum-*Urban Townships*

General

1. State . . . .
2. District . . . .
3. Tehsil . . . .
4. Name of the Block Headquarter .
5. Year when Block established . .
6. Total population of the Block Headquarter. . . . . . .
   (*a*) according to 1951 Census—
      (*i*) showing separately men, women and children below 5 years and 14 years . . . . .
      (*ii*) showing number of persons occupied in agriculture, crafts, business and landless labourers.
   (*b*) as estimated at present . . .
      (*i*) showing separately men, women and children below 5 years and 14 years . . . . .
      (*ii*) showing number of persons occupied in agriculture, crafts, business and landless labourers
7. Distance of Block Headquarters from the nearest Railway Station . .
8. Road Communications connecting the Block Headquarters with other centres . . . .
9. Names of important trade, industrial & large urban centres in the neighbourhood and their distances from the township . . . . . .
10. No. of education institutions in the Block Headquarters . . . .
    (*a*) Primary Schools . . . . .
    (*b*) High Schools/Higher Secondary.
    (*c*) College . . . . . .
    (*d*) Technical Training Schools, with trades . . . . . .
11. No. of hospitals/dispensaries/primary health centres/ maternity centres/beds and doctors including private registered medical practitioners at the Block Headquarters . .
12. Has the town proper surface drainage system ? To what extent is it pucca ? . . . . . .
13. Has the Block Headquarters protected water supply ? Whether surface well/tube well piped supply . .

General

14. What is the arrangement for disposal of—	
(*a*) human excreta, ...	
(*b*) Industrial waste . . .	
15. Has the Block Headquarters been electrified ? Indicate the source of power supply and fill in the attached statement	
16. No. of industrial co-operatives at the Block Headquarters . . .	
17. No. of marketing societies at the Block Headquarters	
18. No. of warehouses/godowns. at the Block Headquarters . . .	
19. No. and names of Scheduled Banks at the Block Headquarters .	
20. No. and names of Cooperative Banks at the Block Headquarters . .	
21. No. and types of artisans in the Block Hd Qrs. Give details trade-wise .	
(*a*) skilled	
(*b*) semi-skilled	
22. Extent of availability of non-agricultural land for industrial purposes and expansion of town with approximate price of land per acre . . .	

PART 'B'

1. Indicate the position of unemployment at the Block Headquarters and furnish as much of the information below as possible : Approximate figures may be given . . . .
   (a) Unskilled unemployed . . .
      (i) No. . . . . .
      (ii) Percentage to total population
      (iii) Normal daily wages of unskilled labourers . .
   (b) Education unemployed . .
      (i) No. . . . . .
      (ii) Percencage to total population

2. Problem of housing. State if any housing activity is going on. If so, at what rates new houses are being built . . . . .

3. Please examine the increase in the population of the Block Headquarters since its establishment and indicate briefly, what in your opinion, are the reasons therefor. In particular indicate to the extent possible how much of the increase is due to :
   (a) Increase in employment opportunities . . . . .
   (b) Establishment of any new enterprises . . . .
   (c) Natural increase in population growth . . . .
   (d) Migration of people from —
      (i) Surrounding rural areas to the Block Headquarters
      (ii) Larger urban centres to the Block Headquarters .

4. What are, in your opinion, the possibilities of promoting existing industries or starting new industries at the Block Headquarters, based on—
   (a) Agricultural produce of the area . . . . .
   (b) Forest produce of the area .
   (c) Hides and skins of the area.
   (d) Mineral resources of the area.
   (e) Consumers goods for local consumptions . . . .
   (f) Village and Cottage Industries
   (g) Any other manufacturing or processing industry for which there are special local advantages . . . .

Details of industrial, agricultural and household units in the Block Hd. Qrs
(Ref. question No. 15).

Serial No.	Industry agri-culture house-hold	No. of units	No. of units using power	Persons employed		Important raw material used	Source of raw material		Marketing	
				Full time	Casual		Local	Imported	Local	Outside
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

APPENDIX III

NILOKHERI TOWNSHIP

Genesis of the schemer:

In 1947 when there was a big influx of displaced persons from West Pakistan the Govt. of India set up a large number of relief camps all over the country to provide them with shelter, food, clothing and medical aid. The largest camp was at Kurukshetra with a population of about 3 lakhs. To enable these people to start life afresh they had to be trained for suitable vocations in life. A vocational training centre was set up for training in various trades. In April, 1948, the development of a number of townships with productive activities of the nature provided by the vocational training centre was organised. As the camp site was frequently flooded during the monsoons, an alternative site adjoining the Nilokheri village in Karnal District was acquired for the purpose. This land was uninhabited marshy land. On this site a self-sufficient township was planned to be integrated with the surrounding villages which would not only provide essential requirements such as food clothing, shoes, soap etc. but would in addition produce some articles for export, the income from which would provide services from outside. It was accordingly decided that the township should have agriculture, dairy, poultry, fruit gardening cottage and small scale industries as the basis. If this scheme could be successful it could be multiplied throughout the country to bring about decentralisation of life.

Development of township:

The Nilokheri colony is situated at a distance of 85 miles from Delhi on the G.T. Road. It covers an area of 1,164 acres of which 458 acres were to be utilised for the township the rest was to form part of agriculture dairy farming, etc. The work of development of land, construction of buildings and organisation of industries was started in 1948. By the end of March, 1950 a total expenditure of about Rs. 60.30 lakhs had been sanctioned including that incurred on the vocational training at Kurukshetra. It was envisaged that the total amount spent on the development of Nilokheri would be repaid by the colony in 25 equated annual instalments with interest at the usual rate.

Social amenities provided:

In the absence of any educational facilities within easy reach of the inhabitants a new school was provided for both boys and girls upto the matriculation standard. The students of the high school classes are given training in carpentary, fitting and other trades at the Nilokheri Politechnic twice a week. For providing medical facilities a 30 bedded hospital (15 male and 15 female) was set up. The town has got Pucca surface drains, metalled roads and parks etc. A Power House and water works were also installed.

Administration:

The administration of the colony was with the Rehabilitation Ministry in the beginning. When the Community Projects Administration was set

up; the Administration was passed on to it. Later it went back to the Rehabilitation Ministry and has now finally passed on to Punjab Govt. who are administering it through a notified area committee and an administrator assisted by some other officers though the Rehabilitation Ministry still continue to have some interest and bear some part of the cost. It was made the headquarters of an N.E.S. block on 2nd October, 1952, but the town itself is outside the jurisdiction of the Block at present.

Industries:

The main industries of the colony can be divided into the following three categories:—

(a) Medium scale industries.

(b) Cottage and small-scale industries.

(c) Agriculture and allied industries.

Most of these industries were started under the management of Nilokheri Administration but now only the printing press, and the tennery are under direct Govt. management. The latter has ceased to function. Other industries were transferred to Cooperative societies or private individuals. A list of these industries is given below.

A. Medium Scale Industries:

I. Under Government Management.

(1) Printing Press.

(2) Tannery.

II. Transferred to Cooperative Societies.

(3) Wood Working shops.

(a) Mechanical Section.

(b) Manual Section.

(4) Metal Workshops.

(a) Engineering Workshops.

(b) Sheet Metal Workshop.

(5) Power House & Water Works.

(Re-organised as power Distribution Unit since May, 1951.).

B. Cottage and Small Scale Industries.

I. Transferred to Cooperative Societies.

(1) Weaving & Dyeing.

(2) Leather Goods.

(3) Soap making.

(4) Chemical industry.

(5) Trunk manufacture.

(6) Hosiery.

II. Organised by private parties.

(7) Transport and Motor Repair Shop.

(8) Readymade garments (2 Shops).

(9) Blacksmithy.
(10) Glass Manufacture.
(11) Wire Netting.
(12) Bakery.
(13) Oil Extraction (Kohlu).
(14) Laundry.
(15) Tailoring.
(16) Steel Fabrication (9 Shops).
(17) Calico Printing (2 Shops).
(18) Hosiery.
(19) Thread Ball Making.

C. Agriculture and Allied Industries:

(1) Agriculture.
(2) Dairy Farming (Transferred to a Cooperative Society).

Transferred to private parties.

(3) Poultry Farming.
(4) Piggery.
(5) Sheep Breeding.
(6) Fertilizer Manufacture.
} Organised by private parties.

Of the two industries under the direct Government management, the printing press is running successfully and is now a part of the Government of India Press. Absence of a covered shed at the Railway Station and suitable loading and unloading facilities are some of the difficulties experienced by this and other industrial units in this township.

Tannery:

The tannery was started in November, 1950. The cost of building (including water supply and electric installations) came to Rs. 83,493.00 and that of machines and equipment to Rs. 31,636. It had a revolving capital of Rs. 2.5 lakhs. Upto the end of March, 1951, the tannery suffered a loss of Rs. 15,526 and from April to September, 1951 a further loss of Rs. 6,721. For the reasons given below Nilokheri was considered a suitable place for this industry.

(a) There is no organised tannery in Punjab. (b) Sufficient raw hides are available in the neighbourhood. (c) Kikar (acacia-Arabica) bark which is the principal dyeing material is available in abundance around Nilokheri. Even then the tannery could not run profitably and had to be closed in 1953. Till date no individual has come forward to purchase the building and the equipment on the terms and conditions laid down.

The present condition of the industries:

Out of the 21 industries started in the public sector many declined and disappeared all together when they were transferred to cooperatives and only 7 industries of which 3 are individual concerns and 4 managed by cooperatives have survived. The decline is attributed to technical

incompetence of the cooperatives to run the industries, post-Korean slump, organisational failure, paucity of raw materials and inadequacy of Governmental support. By the end of 1953 the township had suffered a serious economic set back and apart from the polytechnic and other training institutions which had been set up in the township, there was not much to support its economy. The following figures of population and occupations are self-revealing.

Population	According to 1951 census	As estimated at present	% increase
Male	1785	2042	14·3
Female	1560	1442	—7·4
Children below 5 years	1885	2512	+33·7
Children between 5 to 14 years.	1057	1149	—8·1
	6287	7145	
Occupations :			
Agriculture	217	125	—42·3
Businessmen	882	250	—72·8
Crafts	407	415	+1·9
Landless labourers	99	50	—38·2

It will thus appear that while the total population went up from 6287 to 7145 there has been a great fall in the number of agriculturists and businessmen. Only the number of people engaged in crafts has remained steady and there has been a welcome fall in the number of landless labourers. Even though the hinterland made rapid progress in the field of agriculture and from a deficit area it became a surplus paddy growing area, agriculture in the township registered a decline. This is partly due to the fact that a number of displaced persons who were originally settled at Nilokheri were allotted land elsewhere and migrated to those places. Of the 714 acres of culturable land, 150 acres were allotted to the Dairy Farm and 25 acres to a poultry farm. The Dairy Farm is being run by a cooperative society composed of 6 brothers. Efforts are being made to resume the land as they are utilising the land for growing paddy instead of fodder and feed for the animals even though they are maintaining 150 heads of cattle.

A Grain Market (Mandi) was started by the Punjab Government in October, 1950. A sum of Rs. 42412 was invested in the buildings and 12 grain merchants were alloted shops in the Mandi. A rice husking mill is also being run. This Mandi could have grown but for the fact that there is an established and a big grain market in village Tarori at a distance of 5 miles by road and 3 miles by rail. It has got 5 shelters and 10 rice hullers and they are doing brisk business.

From 1955 onwards the economy of the town started establishing though not in the industrial sphere. Factors which accounted for this stability are the polytechnic, training institutions, grain market, economic development of the hinterland, mainly due to the C.D. Programme, opening of roads, reclamation of 20,000 acres of rice growing areas and the local point which the township started occupying. As elsewhere there has been a drift from the villages to the township with the result that the prices of houses and land and rental of buildings have gone up.

However, they are still not as high as at Karnal which is situated at a distance of 10 to 12 miles from Nilokheri. The average price of land in Karnal is Rs. 10 to 12 per square yard while at Nilokheri land is still available at Rs. 4 to 5 per square yard.

Scope of future development:

An Industrial Estate has been sanctioned for this place with a total number of 18 sheds. 8 sheds are nearing completion and 120 applications have already been received in the office to the Director of Industries, Punjab for allotment of sheds. Great care will have to be exercised in the allotment of the sheds and it will have to be ensured that the industries which are started are complementary to one another. Factors which led to the decline of the industries at this place will have to be guarded against. In particular adequate supply of power and raw materials specially coal and steel will have to be arranged.

It is unfortunate that a large number of sheds in close proximity to the Railway Station are lying empty for a long time. They could have been utilised and should even now be utilised. The industries that can perhaps thrive at this place are engineering industries, agricultural implements, repairs of tractors etc., rice dehusking, card board making, bone meal etc. As the prosperity of the surrounding areas is increasing there is a greater demand for utensils, cloth, paper and stationery, radio and furnitures etc. and Nilokheri can become a good market for the supply of these and other requirements of the rural areas. The number and types of artisans available at the Block Headquarters both skilled and semi-skilled are indicated below.

Skilled.—Handloom weavers 40, Hosiery 9, General Engineering Workshop, Foundery & Machinery 25, Printing Press 73, Sheet Metal Workers 17, Floor Mill & Bend Saw 8, Bones Crushing Nil.

Semi-skilled.—Handloom 18, Hosiery 5, General Engineering Workshop, Foundery and Machinery 34, Printing Press 14, Sheet Metal Workers, Floor Mill & Bend Saw 8, Bone Crushing Nil.

There is not much of unemployment in the township, with the number of unskilled unemployed as 100 and educated unemployed as 50 constituting 1.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent of the total population respectively. With the success of these industries and crafts the number of artisans is bound to increase correspondingly.

The problem of housing has also to be tackled as already a shortage is being experienced. At present except for some houses which are being constructed for the press employees by the C.P.W.D. not much housing activity is in evidence though houses of individuals are coming up.

SONEPET

Sonepet, District Rohtak, Punjab, is a remarkable example of rapid industrial growth within the span of few years. It is the headquarter of a Stage-II block which started as N.E.S. Block on October, 1952. It has got a railway station and is connected with a pucca road with the G.T. Road running at a distance of 3 miles. It is situated at a

distance of 27 miles from Delhi, 27 miles from Panipet, 32 miles from Rohtak.

It has got 6 primary schools, 5 High schools, 2 Colleges and technical training school for fitters, draftsmen, a surgical instrument centre, the Government industrial women's school under vocational training centre. Medical facilities are provided by one Civil Hospital with 39 beds and a maternity centre attached to the Health Centre. In addition there are 15 private practitioners. Besides the old township, a model town has also sprung up having pucca drains and protected water supply through a tubewell. The town is electrified and electricity is supplied by the Ganguwal power house.

From a population of 30,189 in 1951 comprised of 16,072 males and 14,117 females the population has gone up to 48,200 with 26,020 males and 22,180 females. The number of persons engaged in various trades and business have also gone up considerably as will appear from the following figures.

	Census figures of 1951	Estimated as at present	%increase
Agriculture	3461	5120	20·8
Crafts	12363	19880	60·8
Businessmen	9187	14120	34·64
Landless labourers	3949	6000	51·9

The increase in population is accounted by the tremendous increase in employment opportunities, establishment of new enterprises, natural increase in population growth and migration of people from outside.

Growth of industries:

From an agricultural town depending on a grain market and 'Gur Mandi' with small retail dealers supplying consumers' goods, Sonepet has grown to a highly industrial area. The following small-scale industries and cottage industries have been established.

Details of Industrial units			*Details of Cottage type of industrial units*		
S. No.	Industry	No. of Units	S. No.	Industry	Units
1	Cycle industries (manufacturers of spare parts included)	6	1	Leather footwear	30
2	Paints Mfg. industries	5	2	Leather flaying	20
3	Neewar Mfg. industries	2	3	Leather tanning	15
4	Porcelain industries	2	4	Village pottery (earthen ware)	41
5	Wooden packing Mfg. industries	2	5	Blacksmithy and carpentry	20
			6	Calico printing	15

Details of Industrial units

S. No.	Industry	No. of Units
6	Salt petre Mfg. industries	2
7	Bakelite industries	1
8	Grinding wheels	1
9	Plaster of paris industries	1
10	Raw rubber Mfg. ind. Riclaim	1
11	Rubber goods Mfg. industry	1
12	Storage batteries Mfg. ind.	1
13	Cycle polish Mfg. ind.	
14	Conduit pipe Mfg. ind.	2
15	Re-rolling mills	3
16	Chaff cutter blades Mfg. Ind.	3
17	Motor parts Mfg. Ind.	1
18	Sewing Machines Mfg. ind. (assembling only)	1
19	Fans Mfg. ind.	1
20	Glass goods Mfg. ind.	1
21	Ice Mfg. ind.	2
22	Rivet Mfg. Ind.	1

Details of Cottage type of industrial units

S. No.	Industry	Units
7	Engineering repair industry.	75
8	Saw mills	10
9	Tailoring	1500
10	Plastic Button	40
11	Bakery industry	10
12	Hotel industry	40
13	Furniture	15
14	Handloom weaving	25

The Small-scale industries give full time employment to 2,282 persons and the Cottage Industries give full time employment to 2,475 and part-time employment to 210 persons. In addition 15 factories have been set up in the industrial area of the town which are yet to go into full production, which is handicapped due to non-availability of raw materials.

The Industrial growth of the town was planned by the Punjab Government in 1949-50 but actual production started only 2 to 3 years ago. Atlas cycle works were among the first to start in this town. They had started with a small unit employing about 10 persons. The number of their employees has gone up to 2,000 and they are now manufacturing over 2 lakhs of cycles annually. Similarly Bawa Iron and Steel works who are manufacturing iron bars and barbed wire etc. are planning to enlarge their concern and are importing machinery costing Rs. 3 to 4 crores.

Apart from the enterprises of the entrepreneurs the industrial growth is mainly due to the interest taken and facilities afforded by the Punjab Government. More than 100 developed plots were made available, loans were advanced, electric power was given and regular supply of raw materials was arranged besides making some machines available on

hire purchase basis. The result has been that a majority of the people including small entrepreneurs who entered the field of industry have been successful and they are in a position to regularly pay back the instalments of the loans taken by them. It is noteworthy that almost all the persons entering this field were displaced persons. With their enterprising nature and necessity of circumstances they came forward to avail the facilities afforded by the State Government. It is unfortunate that the local people could not emulate them and it is said that many of them who could not adapt themselves to the changed situation migrated to Delhi and other places. It may also be stated many of the industrial centres have been started, by persons who have got their main offices at Delhi. The ownership of the various factories is not concentrated and there are a large number of independent units.

By now 27 industrial cooperatives have been established at Sonepet and an industrial estate having 18 sheds is coming up. The buildings have reached roof high and it is expected that it will be soon completed. Sonepet, however, demonstrates that industrial area rather than an industrial estate is more useful for in the former people can construct buildings and sheds according to the individual requirements.

From the figures given above it will apear that there are about 6,000 landless labourers. It is stated that more than 2,000 of the unskilled labourers go everyday to Delhi. Another feature is that about 1,000 students come from Delhi by train everyday for study in Sonepet colleges. The reason is that these boys could not find admission in Delhi schools and language and other affinities have promoted them to study at Sonepet. Another striking feature is that there are about 1500 tailors in this town. The majority of them are women. They prepare ready made garments which are sold by the men in the surrounding areas. All of them have got their own sewing machines and earn Rs. 3 to 4 per day.

With the great increase in population housing has become a difficult problem. Rents have gone up and the price of land ranges from Re. -/8/- per suare yard to Rs. 20/- per square yard.

The 'Gur Mandi' is flourishing and the number of shops in the bazar is also going up.

PILANA

Pilana, (Distt. Meerut, U.P.), the headquarter of stage-I block is a village having a population of about 3142 persons. At the time of 1951 census it had 2522 persons. It is situated at a distance of 11 miles from Baghpet and 23 miles from Meerut. It is connected by a one mile metaled road to the main Baghpet Meerut Road. There are two primary Schools but no high school or college or technical training school. There are two colleges located elsewhere in the block. There is no dispensary at the Block Headquarter as the Primary Health Centre is located at Daula on the main Meerut Baghpet Road at a distance of 3 miles from this place. It is, however, proposed to have a veterinary hospital at Pilana. Under the Delhi milk supply scheme a milk centre has been opened on the main road at a distance of one mile from this village.

Pilana Block is a rich sugar cane and food grain growing area but there is no Mandi at the Block Headquarter. The Mandi is located

in village Thateri at a distance of 8 miles. The tehsil headquarters is at Baghpet.

The number of people engaged in various occupations is given below:—

	At present	in 1951	% increase
Agriculture	1557	1259	23·6
Crafts	164	130	26·1
Business	46	38	21·05
Landless Labourers	1375	1095	25·5

It will appear there is a very large number of landless labourers. The reason is that holdings are generally large. Some of the local people stated that these landless labourers do not like to work in the fields. Many of them keep buffaloes and supply milk or do odd kinds of jobs. If some industry could be opened for them the agriculturists would be happy as their crops will not be damaged by their animals.

Besides 30 Ambar Charkhas there is no industry in the village. A weaving centre is proposed to be started by the Khadi Board at this place. Some industries like preservation of green peas, extraction of oil and manufacture of improved agricultural implements can perhaps be started. A power line passes near by and one person has already taken connection for his oil expeller. There is a cooperative union but it does not command much respect and confidence of the people.

Pilana is an example of a Block Headquarter located in a village which has not got any attracting force for the surrounding area and it is not possible to see a scope for appreciable development in the immediate future.

BAGHPAT

Baghpat Headquarter of stage-I block Baghpat in District Meerut is an old town. It is also the Headquarters of Tehsil Baghpat and has a Police Station. It is connected by good metalled roads with Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur. The town is electrified but there is no water works. There are 4 Primary schools, one Higher Secondary School and 2 Junior schools but there is no college or technical training school. There are 2 hospitals with a maternity centre. 80 percent of the drains are pucca. About 50 years back it was a flourishing town being a big Gur and Grain Mandi. It is situated on the banks of river Jamuna. It declined when rail and road transport ousted river transport. Most of its trade was with Sonepat and other places in the Panjab. There is a ferry over the Jamuna and the traffic even to-day seems to be heavy for the ferry contract was given for a sum of Rs. 1.52 lakhs for a period of 3 years. The residents of the town stressed that if a bridge could be constructed on the river, the town would recapture its trade and business.

Apart from two brick kilns, which supply the local needs, there is no industry nor is there a programme for developing small-scale industries. A cooperative sugar mill is, however, under the process of erection. Because of its communications, availability of power and some raw materials industries like brassware manufacturing, cardboard making, tannery and various small scale industries can be started. There is need for

action according to a well thought out plan and facilities like provision of skills and technical know how, raw materials and guidance should be made available. At the moment there are not many local private entrepreneurs but once such a programme is drawn up entrepreneurs may come forward to avail of the facilities provided.

The town has grown during the last 10 years from a population of 5811 to 7500 and there has been a substantial increase in agriculture, crafts and business as will appear from the following figures.

	In 1951	At present	%increase
Agriculture	950	1300	36·8
Crafts	758	1000	31·9
Business	1276	1790	40·2
Landless Labourers	770	1100	44·1

But in the absence of any industry, there is not much sign of increased prosperity. Baghpat is a typical of old town depending on agriculture and trade.

LONI

Loni headquarters of Stage-II block Loni in Tehsil Ghaziabad, District Meerut, is a village having a population of 4340 persons. Its nearness to Ghaziabad (15 miles), Shahdra ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles), Baghpat (15 miles), and Delhi (9 miles), heavy industrialisation of Ghaziabad and Shahdra and the tremendous expansion of Delhi and drawing up of master plans of Delhi and Ghaziabad are exercising an influence on the life and economy of this village. At present it is still a typical rural village, but it is already humming with activity and will soon be urbanised to become a suburban town of Delhi. The proposal to link up Delhi with Wazirabad will bring this village as near as $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Delhi. There is considerable non-agricultural land available in the village for industrial and colonisation purposes. Ussar land which had no value sometime back is now selling at Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 9,000 per acre along the Delhi-Shahdra road and at the rate of Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000 on the Loni-Ghaziabad road. Law out of several housing colonies has already started. People are just waiting for the master plan to come out for starting construction work. An industrial estate with 18 sheds, is nearing completion and there are a large number of applicants including a few local residents for allotment. The village is going to be electrified soon and power will thus be available. On Loni-Ghaziabad road construction of godowns have already commenced. A number of industries can be promoted at this place like:—

1. Light Engineering goods.
2. Electrical accessories.
3. Cycle parts.
4. Electroplating.
5. Cast Iron Foundary.
6. Building Fitting including.
7. Hinges and door bolt.

8. Lantern manufacturing.
9. Wire cables.
10. Sewing Machine Manufacturing.
11. Oil Expeller.
12. Dairy Industry, Butter and Ghee making.
13. Green Peas Canning.
14. Agricultural implements manufacturing.
15. Soap making.
16. Flaying and Tanning.
17. Bone Digestor.
18. Improved Pottery.
19. Wire Netting.
20. Durrie making.
21. Sawing of wood.
22. Fancy Leather Goods.
23. Toy making.

The number and types of artisans residing in the village are given below.

Serial No.	Particulars	Skilled	Unskilled
1	Oil seed crushing	10	2
2	Leather working	22	8
3	Tanning	8	5
4	Carpentry	12	6
5	Weaving	16	..
6	Hardware articles (Chapka, Hinges)	3	2
7	Silver leaves	10	3
8	Black Smithy	8	..
9	Gold Smithy	7	1
10	Village Pottery	10	6

The local residents will require considerable guidance and support particularly in the matter of capital required for various industries technical know how, raw materials and knowledge about margin of profits in various industries and their suitability. A number of heavy industries are located in the industrial town of Ghaziabad and it might be advisable for the people of this place to concentrate on manufacture of anciliary components. There are about 100 educated unemployed youngmen who can be trained as apprentices at Ghaziabad and can help thereafter in starting small industries at Loni. There are already 2 industrial co-operatives at the Block Headquarters namely Loh Kala Society and Kastha Kala Society and people seem to be willing to pool their resources to start industries. It seems necessary that industries outside the industrial estate should also receive facilities *e.g.* regarding power, raw materials, technical guidance. Some training centres like a carpentary training centre, smithy training centre, leather working training centre

and ladies tailoring-*cum*-embroidery-*cum*-knitting centre have been started. There is one Primary school, one High school and one Primary Health Centre with a maternity centre. At present wells and handpumps provide drinking water but by the end of the financial year the rural water supply scheme will be executed and the town will have piped water supply.

Considerable housing activity is going on. Many houses have been constructed and about 250 houses are under construction. As the village has been declared a Regulated Area designs of houses are to be approved by the Town Planner (U.P.). A Village Housing Project scheme is also in progress.

Prospects of industrialisation and nearness to the expanding city of Delhi will change the shape of this village in the next few years though till to-day it had not registered any substantial improvement as will appear from the following figures.

	In 1951	As at present	% increase
Agriculture	1549	1610	3·8
Business	531	610	14·8
Crafts	Not available	179	..
Landless labourer	51	150	196·0

APPENDIX IV-A

BLOCK HEADQUARTERS REGISTERING AN INCREASE IN POPULATION UPTO 15 PER CENT

	Population 1951	Population Present	% increase
Bihar ;			
1. Dumir	2170	2370	10
Gujerat :			
2. Keshod	9131	10499	14
Madhya Pradesh :			
3. Dabra	62381	68000	10
4. Janjgir	5416	6096	13
5. Khairagarh	5524	6425	15
6. Waraseoni	9714	10685	10
Madras :			
7. Sattur	13565	650	15
Mysore :			
8. Harihar	15920	18120	13
9. Hukeri	9455	10400	10
Orissa			
10. Kendrapara	12253	14000	14
Punjab :			
11. Bhatinda	30000	34000	14
12. Nawanshahr	94430	100000	6
13. Nilokheri	6287	7145	12
Uttar Pradesh :			
14. Ait	1938	1988	3
15. Bhathat	1035	1053	2
16. Desai-Deoria	991	1102	12
17. Dudhi	2993	3190	6
18. Hargaon	2495	2579	4
19. Joya	1707	1792	5
20. Kasia	2101	2315	12
21. Mohamdabad	5335	5971	11
22. Nichlaul	1892	2007	7
23. Qasimabad	813	875	8
24. Sultanganj	1452	1593	10
25. Uncha Gaon	2986	3279	10

	1951	Present	% increase
Himachal Pradesh :			
26. Sundernagar	4904	5600	14
Manipur ;			
27. Churachandpur	3103	3358	9
28. Sawonbung	415	485	15
Tripura :			
29. Jirania	4028	4545	13

APPENDIX IV-B

BLOCK HEADQUARTERS REGISTERING AN INCREASE IN POPULATION BY MORE THAN 15 PER CENT

Block	Population 1951	Population Present	% of increase
Andhra Pradesh :			
1. Bhodan	22491	29011	25
2. Nuzvid	16904	18963	16
3. Payakaraopeta	6028	8275	37
4. Ramachandrapuram	15381	23047	44
Gujerat :			
5. Manavadar	8153	9789	20
Jammu and Kashmir :			
6. Ganderabad	602	768	28
Kerala :			
7. Malayinkil	12110	15300	27
Madhya Pradesh :			
8. Malhargarh	3634	5000	38
9. Nagod	4712	6626	41
10. Nowgong	5552	10386	88
11. Obaidullagung	1433	4200	194
12. Sehore	20879	30000	44
Madras :			
13. Kovilpatti	26038	33663	30
14. Melur	14316	21475	50
Maharastra :			
15. Daryapur	12931	18000	40
16. Morshi	9798	11758	20
Mysore :			
17. Ramanagaram	84887	101862	20
Orissa :			
18. Attabria	1750	2192	25
19. Bargarh	9197	13330	45
Punjab :			
20. Doraha	3206	4000	25
21. Kangra	4959	6400	30
22. Rohtak	71900	110000	53
23. Sonepat	30189	48200	60
24. Tarn Taran	16350	21237	30
Uttar Pradesh :			
25. Aliganj	5836	7300	26
26. Baghpat	5811	7500	29
27. Bahadurpur	1328	1630	23
28. Goverdhan	6073	7763	20
29. Kheragarh	52849	71322	35
30. Laburi Khera	1600	2000	25
31. Loni	3622	4340	20
32. Pilana	2522	3142	25
33. Purkazi	7595	9500	26
34. Rasara	10020	13770	38
35. Rattanpura	1000	1235	24
36. Tappal	2136	2451	16
37. Usawan	4561	6063	33

Blocks	Population 1951	Population Present	% of increase
West Bengal			
38. Jhargram	7975	10000	26
39. Mohammad Bazar (The township did not exist during 1951 census)		400	..
Delhi :			
40. Alipur	2078	2750	33
Himachal Pradesh :			
41. Chamba	6858	8486	24
42. Kunihar	2500	3000	20
43. Lakhanpur	254	307	20
Manipur :			
44. Thoubal	123754	144152	17
45. Ukhrul	2675	3175	19

APPENDIX IV-C

BLOCK HEADQUARTERS REGISTERING A DECREASE IN POPULATION

Blocks	Population 1951	Population Present	% of decrease
Bihar :			
Bodh Gaya	4629	4200	9
Gujerat :			
Vijapur	10288	9963	3
Maharashtra :			
Panhala	2573	2300	10

APPENDIX IV-D

BLOCK HEADQUARTERS FROM WHICH COMPLETE INFORMATION REGARDING POPULATION HAS NOT BEEN SUPPLIED.

Andhra Pradesh :

1. Banswada.

Assam :

2. Umsning (Bhoi area).

Gujerat :

3. Vanthali-Sorath.

Jammu and Kashmir :

4. R.S. Pura.

Kerala :

5. Goyalmannam.
6. Pirayiri.

Madhya Pradesh :

7. Dewas

Orissa :

8. Bhanjnagar.

Punjab :

9. Gurgaon.
10. Malerkotla.
11. Nurpur.
12. Phagwara.
13. Rewari.
14. Sirhind.

Uttar Pradesh :

15. Bah.
16. Chakrata.
17. Dhangu (Dwarikhal).
18. Mauranipur.
19. Narainbazar.
20. Okhalkanda.
21. Salon.

West Bengal :

22. Ahmadpur

APPENDIX V

Name of Blocks	Increase in Population	Problems as reported by the Block Development Officer			
1	2	3			
		E —Electricity DW—Drinking Water Dr —Drainage HP—Housing Problem			
	5000 & Below	E	DW	Dr.	HP
1. Tappal (U.P.)	16%				
2. Ukhrul (Manipur)	19%				
3. Lakhanpur (H.P.).	20%	..	..	..	HP
4. Kanihar (H.P.)	20%	..	..	..	..
5. Loni (U.P.)	20%	E	..	..	HP
6. Bahadarpur (U.P.)	23%	E	..	..	HP
7. Rattanpura (U.P.)	24%	E	..	..	HP
8. Doraha (Punjab)	25%	..	..	..	..
9. Laluri-khera (U.P.)	25%	..	..	..	HP
10. Attabira (Orissa)	25%	E	..	Dr.	..
11. Pilana (U.P.)	25%	E	..	..	..
12. Ganderbad (J. & K.)	28%	..	..	Dr.	..
13. Kangra (Punjab)	30%	..	..	..	HP
14. Alipur (Delhi)	33%	..	..	Dr.	HP
15. Uswan (U.P.)	33%	..	..	Dr.	HP
16. Malhargarh (M.P.)	38%	E	..	Dr.	HP
17. Nagod (M.P.)	41%	..	..	..	..
18. Obaidullagunj (M.P.)	194%	..	..	Dr.	HP
	5000 to 15000				
1. Morshi (Maharashtra)	20%	..	..	Dr.	..
2. Manavadar (Gujerat)	20%	..	..	Dr.	HP
3. Chamba (H.P.)	24%	..	..	..	..
4. Purkazi (U.P.)	26%	..	..	..	..
5. Aliganj (U.P.)	26%	..	..	..	..
6. Jhargram (W. Bengal)	26%	..	..	..	HP
7. Malayinkil (Kerala)	27%	..	..	Dr.	HP
8. Goverdhan (U.P.)	28%	E	..	..	..
9. Baghpat (U.P.)	29%	..	..	Dr.	HP
10. Payakaraopeta (A.P.)	37%	..	DW	Dr.	HP
11. Rasara (U.P.)	38%	..	..	Dr.	HP
12. Daryapur (Maharashtra)	40%	..	..	Dr.	HP
13. Bargarh (Orissa)	45%	..	..	Dr.	..
14. Melur (Madras)	50%	..	..	Dr.	HP
15. Nowgong (M.P.)	88%	..	..	..	HP

1	2	3			
	15000 to 25000				
1. Nuzvid (Andhra)	16%	..	..	..	HP
2. Bodhan (A.P.)	25%	..	..	Dr.	HP
3. Taran Taran (Punjab)	30%	..	..	..	..
4. Ramachandrapuram (A.P.)	44%	..	DW	Dr.	..
5. Sehore (M.P.)	44%	..	..	Dr.	..
	Above 25000				
1. Thoubal (Manipur)	17%	..	..	Dr.	HP
2. Ramanagram (Mysore)	20%	..	..	..	..
3. Kovilpatti (Madras)	30%	..	..	Dr.	HP
4. Kheragarh (U.P.)	35%	..	..	..	..
5. Rohtak (Punjab)	53%	..	..	..	HP
6. Sonepat (Punjab)	60%	..	..	Dr.	HP

APPENDIX VI

Blocks registering population increase as a result of natural growth

Andhra Pradesh :
1. Banswada.

Bihar :
2. Dumri.

Kerala :
3. Memon.
4. Prajiri.

Madhya Pradesh :
5. Dabra.
6. Janjgir.
7. Keshod.
8. Khairagarh.
9. Nowgong.
10. Warseoni.

Madras :

11. Mellur.
12. Sattur.

Maharashtra:
13. Morshi.

Mysore :

14. M[illegible]keri.

Orissa :
15. Kendrapara.

Punjab:

16. Bhatinda.
17. Kangra.
18. Nawanshahr.
19. Nilokheri.
20. Rewari.
21. Sonepat.
22. Taran Taran.

Uttar Pradesh :

23. Ait.
24. Aliganj.
25. Bhagpat.
26. Desai-Deoria.
27. Dudhi.
28. Goverdhan.
29. Hargaon.
30 Joya
31. Kaisia.
32. Kheragarh.
33. Lauri-khera.
34. Loni.
35. Mohamadabad.
36. Nichlaul.
37. Pilana.
38. Purkazi.
39. Qasimabad.
40. Sultanganj.
41. Tappal.
42. Uncha-Gaon.
43. Usawan.

Delhi :

44. Alipur

Himachal Pradesh

45. Balh.

Manipur :

46. Churachandpur
47. Sawombung.
48. Thoubal.
49. Ukhrul.

Tripura :

50. Jiranjia.

APPENDIX VII

BLOCKS REGISTERING POPULATION INCREASE DUE TO INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND INDUSTRIALISATION

Andhra Pradesh :

1. Nusvid.
2. Payakaraopetta.
3. Ramachandrapuram.

Assam :

4. Bhoi area.

Gujerat :

5. Manavadar.

Madhya Pradesh :

6. Malhargarh.
7. Nagod.

Madras :

8. Koilpatti.

Maharashtra :

9. Daryapur.

Mysore :

10. Harihar.

Orissa :

11. Attabira.
12. Sambalpur.

Punjab :

13. Doraha.
14. Rohtak.
15. Sonepat.

Uttar Pradesh :

16. Baghpat.
17. Rasara.
18. Ratanpura.

West Bengal :

19. Jhargam.
20. Mohammad Bazar.

Himachal Pradesh :

21. Kunihar.

APPENDIX-VIII

LOCKS REGISTERING POPULATION INCREASE DUE TO INCREASE IN GENERAL AMENITIES

Jammu and Kashmir

1 Ganderabad

Orissa :

2. Bhanjnagar.

Uttar Pradesh

3 Bhadarpur.

Himacha Pradesh :

4. Sadar Block Bilaspur.

APPENDIX IX

BLOCKS REGISTERING MORE THAN AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE DUE TO MIGRATION OF POPULATION

Kerala :

1. Goyalmannam.

Madhya Pradesh :

2. Sehore.

Uttar Pradesh :

3. Obaidullagunj.

West Bengal :

4. Ahmadpur.

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